UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/985
27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 153

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/969) which provides information on the financial performance of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) for the period from 15 October 1992 to 30 June 1993 (para. 11 and annexes I and II); the cost estimate for ONUMOZ for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993 (para. 12 and annexes III and IV); and the revised cost estimate for the entire mandate period from 15 October 1992 to 31 October 1993 (para. 13 and annex V). The report also provides the cost estimate for the maintenance of the operation for the period from 1 November 1993 to 31 October 1994, (paras. 14-17 and annexes VI, VII and X), should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the operation. During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General who provided additional information to the Committee.

2. In paragraph 18 of his report, the Secretary-General outlines the actions that would appear to be required to be taken by the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in connection with the financing of ONUMOZ.

3. On questioning by the Advisory Committee, however, it was discovered that as a result of phasing-in of contingent personnel, rental of premises and lower prices for data-processing equipment, the cost estimates could be revised downwards. Therefore the cost estimates for the mandate period 1 July to 31 October 1993 were revised to $110,810,700 gross ($109,218,100 net) instead of $113,477,700 gross ($111,885,100 net) as shown in paragraph 12 of the Secretary-General's report. Consequently, an appropriation of $63,943,400 gross ($61,347,700 net), taking into account the unencumbered balance of $46,867,300 gross ($47,870,400 net) 1/ is being requested instead of $66,610,400 gross ($64,014,700 net) mentioned in paragraph 18 of the Secretary-General's report.

4. The Advisory Committee notes that the current mandate of ONUMOZ will expire on 31 October 1993. Accordingly, the Secretary-General is requesting that the General Assembly, at its present session, make appropriate provision for ONUMOZ expenses for a further period beyond 31 October 1993, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate. For reasons outlined in paragraph 17 of the report, the Secretary-General believes that it is prudent that continuing authorization exist for the operation.

5. The Advisory Committee recalls that by its resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, the Security Council decided to establish ONUMOZ, in line with the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique 2/ for a period until 31 October 1993. Subsequently, by its resolution 47/224 A of 16 March 1993, the General Assembly, in accordance with the Advisory Committee's recommendation (see A/47/896), appropriated a lump sum amount of $140 million inclusive of pre-implementation costs, for the operation of ONUMOZ for the period from 15 October 1992 to 30 June 1993.

6. The Advisory Committee's recommendation to the General Assembly for a lump sum appropriation of $140 million for the operation of ONUMOZ was based on the fact that with the delay in implementation of the initial operational plan for ONUMOZ it was not possible to quantify and assess the requirements of ONUMOZ for the entire mandate period. The Committee's comments in this regard are contained in paragraphs 9 to 14 of its report (A/47/896). The Committee's recommendation also called for the Secretary-General to submit to it by 1 July 1993 revised and detailed cost estimates for ONUMOZ for the entire mandate period, taking into account any adjustments in the operational plan and related decisions of the Security Council and the financial performance of ONUMOZ during the initial start-up period.

7. In this connection, the Security Council, seriously concerned at the delays in the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement, by its resolution 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of developments regarding the full deployment of the provisions of the Agreement, including on progress made concerning the finalization of the precise timetable for separation, cantonment and demobilization of forces, as well as for the elections and to submit a further report to the Council by 30 June 1993.

8. The Secretary-General's report on the subject 3/ dated 30 June 1993 envisages a new timetable with a cantonment of troops to start in July 1993. The formation of the new Mozambican Defence Forces (FADM) is to begin on 1 September 1993 and this would coincide with the opening of all the envisaged 49 assembly areas. A three-month registration period would begin in April 1994, with elections to be held in September-October 1994, after the rainy season. However, the report indicates that any major delays would result in a significant postponement of the elections until May-June 1995. According to his report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General is still awaiting final agreement on the timetable from the parties.

Expenditure for the period 15 October 1992 to 30 June 1993

9. As reflected in annex 1 of the report (A/47/969), total savings realized in respect of expenditure for ONUMOZ for the period from 15 October 1992 to 30 June 1993 are $46,867,300 gross ($47,870,400 net). The Committee was informed that the savings under objects of expenditure such as contingent personnel costs ($2,602,400), civilian personnel costs ($4,677,100), prefabricated housing units ($21,172,600), infrastructure repairs ($4,470,000), transport operations ($1,463,000), air operations ($1,848,300), communications ($5,758,600), and programmes related to former combatants in the assembly areas ($2,500,000) were mostly attributable to the delay in the start-up of the operation.

10. The Advisory Committee was also informed that expenditure over-runs relating to rental of premises ($740,200) were due to the extreme shortage of adequate accommodation; and $143,500 for landing fees and ground handling for air operations were due to the absence of a status of forces agreement on ONUMOZ which was only signed on 14 May 1993. The existence of such an agreement would, for the future, not only enable freedom of movement of contingent and civilian personnel, but also eliminate customs duties and take-off and landing fees which have up to now been levied on the operation by the authorities.

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993

11. The cost estimates for the above period provide for a total of 354 military observers, 6,625 military contingent personnel, 355 civilian personnel and 506 local staff as indicated in annexes IV and IX of the report.

12. The Committee was informed that as at 21 June 1993, of the total military personnel budgeted for, 251 military observers and 5,946 military personnel were in the mission area. The Committee was also informed that, owing to the phasing-in of contingent personnel, the related costs involved which are shown in annex III as $54,036,100 can be revised to $52,256,000. Consequently, related adjustments need to be made against such items of expenditure applicable to contingent personnel as standard troop cost reimbursement ($28,012,800), welfare ($367,700), rations ($5,430,400), and daily allowance ($993,000).

13. With regard to the civilian staffing component, the Committee notes that "owing to delays in the deployment of civilian staff, the costs for international staff include a 33 per cent vacancy factor and the costs for locally recruited staff include a 56 per cent vacancy factor" (annex IV, para. 8). A detailed cost breakdown is given in annex IX. In this regard the Committee was informed that as at 30 May 1993, a total of 139 international civilian posts and 215 local posts were occupied. Based on the information provided to it, the Advisory Committee believes that a considerably higher vacancy factor should be taken into account in calculating these costs for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993.

14. That being said, the Committee would like to point out that in its report to the General Assembly (A/47/896), the Committee had not made any specific recommendations on the proposed civilian staffing for ONUMOZ. The Advisory Committee questions the need for an international civilian component of 355 personnel including 142 General Service staff. The Committee recommends

that the possibility of utilizing locally recruited personnel for secretarial, clerical and related functions be thoroughly explored with a view to achieving savings without affecting the level of efficiency. Furthermore, the Committee reiterates its recommendation that the use of volunteers in peace-keeping operations should be expanded (A/47/763, para. 49) and that it would be useful to request Member States to provide additional qualified civilian personnel to carry out non-core functions, thus reducing the costs of particularly large operations and containing the use of the limited resources of the Secretariat (A/45/801, para. 33; A/46/893, para. 17; A/46/904, para. 18; A/46/945, para. 21).

15. The Committee notes from annex II (para. 80) of the Secretary-General's report that an amount of $3,500,000 was expended during the period from 15 October 1992 to 30 June 1993 on programmes related to former combatants in the assembly areas and that an additional amount of $7,500,000 will be required during the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993. The estimate provides for the assistance that ONUMOZ, under the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination and the International Organization for Migration, will provide to former combatants under the demobilization programme. In this connection, the Advisory Committee reiterates its view that there is a need to define clearly the role of assessed budgets for humanitarian activities.

16. The Advisory Committee also points out that the Secretary-General's report does not provide precise information with regard to voluntary contributions and other Trust Fund resources and expects that future submissions will contain this information so that the Committee is able to obtain a clearer picture of activities that are charged to these resources vis-à-vis assessed resources.

17. The Advisory Committee was informed that the charges for monthly rental of premises which had been erroneously reported as $346,797 (annex XI) have now been revised to $245,750 per month. Thus the estimated costs of $1,387,200 for rental of premises for the period 1 July to 31 October 1993 as reflected in annex III can be revised to $983,000. Notwithstanding this revision, the Advisory Committee trusts that every effort will be made to seek the Government's assistance in procuring warehouse and office space with minimum charge to the United Nations.

18. The Committee was informed that, since the preparation of the Secretary-General's report, more accurate and recent information with regard to prices for data-processing equipment has become available, thus reducing the total estimated cost as shown in annex III from $500,500 to $17,800. In this connection, the Committee notes that an amount of $2,225,000 was expended for data-processing equipment during the period from 15 October 1992 to 30 June 1993 and that the additional amount of $17,800 would be required during the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993 to complete the acquisition of data-processing equipment.

19. As stated in annex IV (para. 36), an increase in the number of minibuses required (from 11 to 111) is due to fewer contingent-owned vehicles arriving in the mission area than originally anticipated. The Committee notes that the additional 100 new minibuses will be obtained from the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and that the cost estimate provides for their purchase price plus related freight charges ($1,058,000); this amount

would be credited to the appropriate UNTAC account. The Advisory Committee points out that Member States have already been charged for the vehicles and therefore it is not appropriate for them to be charged for the same items again even if the charge would be at depreciated rates and even though that charge would be a credit to UNTAC. In this connection, the Committee recalls its observation in the context of its reports on the financing of the missions in El Salvador and Angola (A/46/904, paras. 8 and 9 and A/46/945, para. 27).

20. The Advisory Committee notes that an amount of $1,243,500 is estimated during the period to complete the acquisition of vehicles. However, in this connection the Committee notes from annex VI (para. 5) and annex VII (para. 33) that for the period beyond 31 October 1993 provision of another $1,058,000 has been made for the purchase of an additional 100 minibuses from UNTAC. This would bring the total minibus fleet to 211.

21. The Committee understands that these minibuses are part of the 850 minibuses that were inadvertently purchased for UNTAC but not delivered to that mission. The Committee expects that full details of the transaction will be provided, and intends to review this issue in the context of its examination of the financial performance of UNTAC.

22. From the information provided to it, the Advisory Committee believes that the number of vehicles proposed is excessive not only in terms of ratio and distribution of vehicles to personnel but also in terms of suitability of vehicles such as light sedans to traverse inaccessible and inhospitable terrain.

23. On inquiry as to the high cost of petrol ($3.25 per gallon), the Committee was informed that negotiations are under way to obtain bulk purchases, and taking into account the expectation that future purchases would be excluded from all taxes and duties (see para. 10 above), a substantial reduction in the cost is anticipated.

24. With regard to general purchase of materials and services, the Advisory Committee reiterates its recommendation that whenever cost-effective and technically feasible, every reasonable effort should be made by the Secretariat, in accordance with established procurement procedures, to acquire services, resources and materials from local area sources (A/47/896, para. 13).

25. With regard to the mine-clearing programme, the Advisory Committee attempted to seek additional clarification as to the proportion of expenditure envisaged from the ONUMOZ budget vis-à-vis voluntary contributions. The Committee was informed that of the $11 million reflected in the report (annex V, para. 11), $7 million had been expended in road clearing and building contracts and the additional $4 million being requested for the period 1 July to 31 October provided for the establishment of a de-mining training school (annex IV, para. 79). The Advisory Committee was also informed that an additional amount of approximately $7.8 million has been made available for this purpose through voluntary contributions.

26. In view of its observations and taking into account the adjustments made by the Secretariat and referred to in the paragraphs above, the Committee recommends that an amount of $54 million gross be appropriated and assessed for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 October 1993. On this basis, commitment

authority, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, of up to $20 million gross per month could be granted for the period beyond 31 October 1993 should the Security Council extend the mandate of ONUMOZ beyond that date. The Advisory Committee would consider any such request for commitment on the basis, inter alia, of a report on developments on the ONUMOZ timetable.

Notes

1/ The higher net figure is due to a change in the vacancy factor used to estimate staff assessment.

2/ S/24635 and Corr.1, annex.

3/ S/26034.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/986
30 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 137

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (A/47/741/Add.1 and Corr.1). During its consideration of the item, representatives of the Secretary-General provided additional information to the Committee.

2. Paragraphs 1 to 49 of the Secretary-General's report provide the standard information regarding, inter alia, the mandate of UNPROFOR, its enlargements and operational plan, status of assessed contributions, voluntary contributions, financial administration, financing of the Force for the period 21 February to 31 March 1993, financial performance report for the period from 12 January 1992 to 31 March 1993, cost estimates for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1993 and for the additional start-up requirements for the expansions of the Force, cost estimate for the period from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994 and status of reimbursement to troop-contributing States.

3. In paragraph 50 of his report, the Secretary-General requests that the following actions be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNPROFOR:

(a) To extend the first financial period to 31 March 1993 and to consolidate and administer the resources provided to UNPROFOR for the period from its inception to 31 March 1993;

(b) To appropriate $27,759,900 gross ($27,269,300 net) authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee under General Assembly resolution 47/210 for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 21 February to 31 March 1993;

(c) To appropriate $227,584,900 gross ($226,132,800 net), including the amount of $151,193,575 gross ($149,477,002 net) authorized with the prior

concurrence of the Advisory Committee for maintaining UNPROFOR for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1993;

(d) To appropriate and apportion the amount of $79,137,400 to meet the additional start-up requirements for the enlargements of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(e) To appropriate and/or grant commitment authorization of such additional amounts, as appropriate, for the period after 30 June 1993;

(f) To establish the special financial period of UNPROFOR for 12 months, effective 1 July 1993, subject to the continuation of UNPROFOR by the Security Council;

(g) To apply to UNPROFOR the proposed special arrangements as regards article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations (A/47/741/Add.1, para. 23).

Expenditure from 12 January 1992 to 31 March 1993

4. The savings (overruns) incurred in respect of the main objects of expenditure of UNPROFOR from its inception to 31 March 1993 are summarized in annex I to the report as follows:

	US dollars
Military personnel costs	4 268 700
Civilian police monitors	977 100
Civilian staff costs	(180 600)
Premises/accommodation	3 391 000
Air operations	147 000
Transport operations	(4 316 200)
Communications	(2 546 900)
Other equipment	(2 779 600)
Supplies and services	1 202 000
Freight and cartage	(162 500)
Support account	-
Integrated Management Information System	-
Staff assessment	-
Net total	-

5. The Advisory Committee notes that the substantial savings under military personnel costs are due to the high vacancy rate of military observers in the mission area ($754,900) and savings under troop reimbursements ($3,821,000), rations ($1,936,100) and daily allowance ($260,700) owing to the lower number of troop months served which were partially offset by additional requirements for clothing and equipment allowance ($661,800), welfare ($283,200), mission subsistence allowance ($23,700) and travel ($1,535,300) (annex II, paras. 1-5).

6. The Committee points out that savings and overexpenditures should be fully substantiated in the financial performance reports on peace-keeping operations. For example, the Committee was not able to assess the overexpenditures for

travel of military personnel ($1.5 million) without additional information. In this connection, the Committee was informed that the additional requirements for travel were due to the emplacement of troops through commercial air carriers rather than troop contributors.

7. The Committee points out that no supplementary information has been provided with regard to the smaller number of civilian police monitors in the mission area and related savings ($977,100), additional requirements for travel of civilian staff ($605,500) or savings for mission subsistence allowance (MSA) and for local staff ($424,900) (annex II, paras. 7 and 8). Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that the additional travel costs for civilian staff were due to more frequent travel for ongoing consultations and preventive diplomacy.

8. The Committee notes that savings totalling $4,316,400 were made under rental of premises, maintenance services, utilities and prefabricated buildings which were partially offset by additional requirements of $925,400 for renovation of premises and maintenance supplies (annex II, para. 9). According to annex II, paragraph 13, plans for the acquisition of additional prefabricated units and construction projects were postponed owing to the uncertainty of renewing UNPROFOR's mandate. The Committee understands that more accommodation facilities were available in the mission area and at lower cost than initially estimated.

9. According to annex II, paragraphs 14 and 15 of the report, changes in the number of aircraft and configuration of the air fleet resulted in savings ($926,700), which were partially offset by additional requirements ($779,700). The Committee points out that changes in air operations should be specified in the financial performance report, indicating the planned and actual scope of operations in the mission area, number and type of aircraft, date of actual deployment, flying hours, hire/charter costs, insurance, ground handling and allowances for air crew.

10. The Committee further notes that no supplementary information was provided with regard to the need for overexpenditures under communications ($2,546,900) and other equipment ($2,779,600) (annex II, paras. 18 and 19).

11. While reiterating the need for adequate information and analysis on performance, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of $27,759,900 gross ($27,269,300 net), authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee under paragraph 7 of Assembly resolution 47/210, for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 21 February to 31 March 1993.

12. The Committee notes the information provided in paragraph 20 of the report concerning the Trust Fund for the Common Costs of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Command covering the additional United Nations administrative expenses related to the enlargement of UNPROFOR to provide protection to humanitarian relief convoys. The Committee points out that there is a need to provide more information on the expenditure incurred by the Fund and that the balance as at 31 March 1993 and any subsequent contributions to the Fund should be reflected in the next performance report.

Cost estimates from 1 April to 30 June 1993

13. The cost estimates for the above period provide for a total average of 23,224 military personnel (17,842 troops, 4,982 logistic/support personnel and 400 military observers) out of an authorized strength of 24,628 (annex VIII), 630 civilian police monitors, 510 international civilian staff and 859 local staff (annex V, paras. 6-8); explanatory notes on the basis for the estimated civilian staff costs are indicated in annex V, paragraph 9. The Committee is of the view that, taking into account the difficulties and delays in the deployment of troops in the mission area (see para. 14 below) and the budgeted military strength of about 95 per cent, there is a potential for savings.

14. With regard to the provision of $70.6 million for standard troop cost reimbursement (annex V, para. 16), the Secretary-General points out that UNPROFOR has been unable to meet its obligations on a current basis to troop-contributing countries owing to considerable delays in payments of assessed contributions by some Member States (A/47/741/Add.1, para. 48). The Committee was informed that as at 30 June 1993 the amount due to troop-contributing States totalled $102.6 million and that it had not been possible to reimburse troop contributors since October 1992 owing to lack of resources. The representatives of the Secretary-General pointed out the great difficulty in retaining or increasing troops in peace-keeping operations because of the increasingly long delays in reimbursing troop-contributing countries.

15. According to annex V, paragraph 2, mission subsistence allowance will be paid to all military observers, civilian police monitors and international civilian staff at $150 per person per day for the first 30 days, $120 per day thereafter in Bosnia and Herzegovina and $110 per day thereafter in all other locations of the mission area. Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that as a result of the review of the MSA rates and the Committee's observations in its first report on UNPROFOR (A/46/893, para. 11), the rate was reduced by $10 for the period after 30 days in the mission area. The Committee recommends that the MSA rate at UNPROFOR be kept under review to ensure that it is not substantially higher than the average per diem applicable to all other eligible staff in the mission area.

16. According to annex V, paragraph 10, the civilian staff costs include a vacancy factor of 40 per cent for international civilian staff and of 25 per cent for local staff. In view of the large vacancy rate at UNPROFOR, the Advisory Committee is of the view that it would have been useful to indicate in the report the average number and duration of vacancies of international and local staff since inception of the mission and to explain the estimated vacancy factor for this period. The Committee was informed that the actual vacancy rate of international civilian staff is 44 per cent. Considering that almost half of the international posts at UNPROFOR remain vacant, the Committee believes that it may be more cost-effective and practical to discontinue a number of established posts rather than to include a 40 per cent vacancy factor in the budget estimates.

17. The Committee notes that the cost estimates provide for the employment of 216 international personnel on a contractual basis ($2,067,400) at an average cost of $3,545 per person per month, including food allowance and rent, taking into account a 10 per cent vacancy factor (annex V, paras. 11 and 34). Upon

inquiry, the Committee was informed that, in view of the high vacancy rate of international civilian and local personnel in the mission area, international personnel (mainly technical staff) were being contracted through agencies based on the lowest offers through international bidding procedures. It is proposed to increase the number of international contractual personnel from 216 to 586 for the period starting 1 July 1993, including 345 personnel for convoy protection (annex IX). The Committee was further informed that the contractors pay the contracted staff directly for their services at sometimes different rates for the same work; such personnel were usually teams experienced in fieldwork and suitable to serve in peace-keeping operations, except leadership positions.

18. The Committee is of the view that in missions where the United Nations is required to contract personnel to perform certain functions, the rates should be based on the nature of the services provided and not on the pay standards of the country of origin. The Committee notes that the United Nations should ensure compliance with the principle of equal pay for equal work and that it would be useful to establish safeguards against the possibility of abuse and the exploitation of vulnerable groups by contractors.

19. Considering the positive experience with volunteers in election monitoring as a cost-effective and efficient contribution to peace-keeping, the Committee reiterates its recommendation that the use of volunteers in peace-keeping operations should be expanded (A/47/763, para. 49). Furthermore, the Committee recalls its recommendation that, in operations with a large civilian component such as UNPROFOR, it would be useful to request Member States to provide additional qualified civilian personnel to carry out non-core functions, thus reducing the costs of particularly large operations and containing the use of the limited resources of the Secretariat (see A/45/801, para. 33; A/46/893, para. 17; A/46/904, para. 18; A/46/945, para. 21).

20. The cost estimates provide for death and disability compensation in the amount of $3,450,000 (annex V, para. 23); no additional information has been provided for the basis of this provision. The Committee reiterates its view that the estimated compensation needs to be substantiated, indicating payments made during the previous mandate period and the related number of beneficiaries (see A/47/763, para. 23).

21. The Committee notes that provision of $21.4 million is made for payment to troop-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment (annex V, para. 24); no additional information has been provided. The Committee reiterates that the list of contingent-owned equipment and the related value should be known and be provided to the Committee to enable it to assess the estimated costs for reimbursement, taking into account the substantial amount involved. In this connection, the representatives of the Secretary-General indicated the considerable delays in the submission of relevant information from Governments to reimburse the costs. Furthermore, the United Nations does not have the capability to evaluate such equipment and needs to obtain the expertise of Governments. In view of the foregoing, the Committee believes that there is a need to simplify the current procedures to expedite such reimbursement.

22. The costs for premises/accommodation for the three-month period from 1 April to 30 June 1993 are estimated at $10.6 million (annex V, paras. 35-42),

excluding start-up requirements for the expansion of UNPROFOR (annex VI). Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that the mission was required to enhance accommodation facilities which were previously provided free of cost. The Committee recalls its observations in its first report on UNPROFOR (A/46/893, para. 19) and is of the view that the estimated costs for premises and accommodation are high.

23. According to annexes IV and V to the report, the estimated requirements for air operations for the three-month period amount to $8,549,400. The Committee was informed that the air operations for UNPROFOR were procured and contracted at Headquarters and in this respect there was no procurement delegation to the mission. The Committee was further informed that in view of the relatively large number of accidents in the mission area, only certified operators would henceforth be considered; however, the revised operating procedures and higher safety standards would increase the costs for air operations. The costs for insurance under air operations are indicated in annex XI.

24. With regard to transport operations ($21,053,400), the Committee notes that provision is made for the initial rental of 70 transport vehicles ($1,458,600). The Committee is of the view that proper planning and early acquisition of vehicles would reduce the need for initial rental of vehicles and result in savings. The Committee further believes that the provision for spare parts, repairs and maintenance of vehicles for three months ($7,146,700) at an annual rate of $1,000 for 1,058 United Nations-owned vehicles and at $5,000 for 6,141 contingent-owned vehicles is high (annex V, paras. 58 and 59).

25. The costs for other equipment are estimated at $1,200,000 and for supplies and services at $8,728,600 (annex V, paras. 67-82). The Committee points out that no provision is made under audit services for this period (ibid., para. 69). Considering the magnitude of UNPROFOR and the estimated substantial costs, the Committee is of the view that audit services should have been provided to UNPROFOR for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1993 to ensure proper financial control.

26. As regards medical supplies ($1,200,000) at $400,000 per month (annex V, para. 79), in addition to medical services ($75,000) at $25,000 per month (ibid., para. 73), the Committee was informed that assistance to the local population is not provided by UNPROFOR.

27. With regard to the provision of $906,500 under the support account for peace-keeping operations (annex V, para. 84), the Committee refers to its observations in its first report on UNPROFOR (A/46/893, para. 28), namely, that 8.5 per cent of the total cost of salaries, common staff costs and travel of the civilian staff in the mission area may not be fully required, considering the large civilian establishment of UNPROFOR. The Committee intends to review this ratio in the context of its consideration of the Secretary-General's proposals on the support account in his report to the General Assembly.

28. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of $227,584,900 gross ($226,132,800 net), inclusive of the amount of $141,193,575 gross ($139,477,002 net) authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee under paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 47/210 and $10 million authorized by the Advisory Committee under paragraph 1 of

General Assembly resolution 46/187 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1992-1993, and assess the amount of $86,391,325 gross ($86,655,798 net) 1/ for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1993.

Cost estimates of the additional start-up requirements for the expansion of UNPROFOR

29. The additional start-up requirements in connection with the expanded operations of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina covering the renovation of premises, acquisition of prefabricated units, transportation, communications and other equipment are estimated at $79,137,400 (A/47/741/Add.1, para. 40). In this connection, the Committee understands that the above estimates, including the proposed arrangements in respect of the safe areas, may be subject to change depending on new developments in the mission area.

30. Provision of $25.9 million has been made for the construction of prefabricated buildings in Bosnia and Herzegovina to accommodate 5,000 personnel (annex VI, para. 10). The Committee is of the view that the estimated costs for premises, especially prefabricated buildings at a unit cost of $4,500 for accommodation, $9,500 for ablution units and $1,000 for kitchen/dining facilities, excluding accommodation equipment estimated at $3.2 million (ibid., para. 39), are high, taking into account the substantial savings during the initial mandate period (see para. 8 above). The Committee further believes that there may be no need to provide accommodation for 5,000 additional personnel in the mission area and that there is a potential for substantial savings under this item.

31. With regard to transport operations, provision of $16.8 million is made for the purchase of 39 additional vehicles for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 343 vehicles for convoy protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 20 armoured jeeps for the safe areas (annex VI, para. 12); the type of vehicles and the unit costs are indicated in annex XII and the proposed total vehicle establishment in annex XVIII.

32. The Committee believes that it would have been useful to provide a breakdown of the proposed allocation of additional vehicles per staff in the various units and areas in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Considering the proposed large total number of 1,637 vehicles compared to a vacancy rate of over 40 per cent for international civilian staff and 25 per cent for local staff (see para. 16 above) and the substantial costs involved, the Committee believes that there is a potential for savings. The Committee further notes that in view of the high unit costs of $150,000 for one armoured jeep (annex XII), the Secretary-General may wish to invite Member States to provide such vehicles to UNPROFOR at preferential rates or on loan with a view to reducing the costs of large operations.

33. The estimated requirements under communications for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ($2,879,000), convoy protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina ($6,986,600) and safe areas ($816,500), totalling $10,682,100, are described in annex VI, paragraphs 18 to 31, with related cost estimates in annex XIII of the report. The estimated requirements for other equipment, including office

equipment ($1,219,700), data-processing equipment ($1,842,000), accommodation equipment ($3,171,000) and generators ($8,324,400), totalling $19,816,900, are indicated in annex VI, paragraphs 35 to 48 and related cost estimates in annexes XIV to XVII. The Committee is of the view that the cost estimates for the above equipment are high and that economies can be made. For example, the unit costs for a laptop computer and printer are estimated at $3,900 (annex XVI), considerably above the commercial rates for standard equipment.

34. In this connection, the Committee reiterates the need to ensure that the acquisition of equipment is compatible with the needs of the mission (A/45/1005, para. 18). Furthermore, the Committee recalls that the proposed equipment should not be more sophisticated than required for the operation, based on normal standards and actual needs, taking into account the local environment (A/46/893, para. 26; A/46/904, para. 24; A/46/916, para. 62; A/46/945, para. 31).

35. Considering the Committee's observations in paragraphs 29 to 34 above and the number of areas where savings can be achieved, especially under premises/accommodation, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate and assess the amount of $55 million gross to meet the additional start-up requirements for the enlargements of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Cost estimates from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994

36. According to annex IV of the report, the total costs for the 12-month period from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994 are estimated at $924,785,400 gross ($917,816,700 net); the estimated monthly cost of maintaining UNPROFOR for the above period amounts to $77,065,450 gross ($76,484,725 net), excluding non-recurring costs for start-up items required in connection with the expansions in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (A/47/741/Add.1, para. 42). Considering the substantial additional requirements related to the full implementation of a number of Security Council resolutions 2/ for which cost estimates have not been submitted yet to the Advisory Committee and any possible future modifications and expansions of UNPROFOR as well as the continuously changing situation in the mission area and other developments which may have an impact on the operational structure of UNPROFOR and its administrative and budgetary requirements, the Committee is of the view that the cost estimates for the 12-month period starting on 1 July 1993 are only indicative. In this connection, the representatives of the Secretary-General stated that the current cost estimates would need to be revised following the finalization of the approved and possible other enlargements of UNPROFOR within the next months.

37. In view of the aforesaid, the Committee is of the view that an examination of the above cost estimates for the 12-month period starting on 1 July 1993 on the basis of the information available at present would be preliminary and based on assumptions which are subject to change. In the circumstances, bearing in mind that the current mandate of UNPROFOR has been extended to 30 September 1993 and taking into account the potential for savings, as reflected in the performance report on UNPROFOR and the cost estimates until 30 June 1993, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly, at this stage, appropriate and

assess $200 million gross for the maintenance of UNPROFOR at the current level for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1993.

38. The Committee believes that the above amount, in addition to the assessment of $86.4 million gross for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1993 (see para. 28 above) and an assessment of $55 million gross for the additional start-up requirements for the enlargements of the Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (see para. 35 above), should be adequate for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the three-month period until the Secretary-General submits such additional requirements of UNPROFOR as may be necessary for the period starting 1 October 1993. That report should include detailed information on the performance of UNPROFOR to that date and indicate the consolidated operational structure of the mission for all mandates in an integrated and coherent manner.

39. As regards the Secretary-General's proposal to apply the special arrangements as regards article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations (A/47/741/Add.1, paras. 23 and 24) to UNPROFOR, the Committee concurs in his request on an exceptional basis, taking into account the particular circumstances of UNPROFOR and its financial status, on the understanding that the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/265 were intended for the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) and not for across-the-board application in all peace-keeping operations. In this connection, the Committee recommends that the Secretary-General enhance his communication with troop-contributing States so that the Member States concerned submit the relevant information and claims under the Financial Regulations in a timely manner.

40. With regard to the Secretary-General's statement in paragraph 45 of his report concerning the need for continuing financial authorization for peace-keeping operations in the event that the requirements for extensions and/or enlargements exceed the provisions of General Assembly resolution 46/187 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1992-1993, the Committee cautions against such a continuous practice. In this connection, the Committee reiterates its view that the Secretary-General should streamline procedures to expedite the issuance of his reports on the financing of peace-keeping operations, thus enabling the General Assembly to take appropriate action in a timely manner.

Notes

1/ The higher net figure is due to a change in the basis for calculating staff assessment from a vacancy factor of 35 per cent to a vacancy factor of 40 per cent.

2/ See S/25777, paras. 22 and 25; S/25939/Add.1; and S/25954/Add.1.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/987
28 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 120 (a)

FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES ARISING FROM SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 687 (1991): UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. Paragraphs 1 to 30 of the Secretary-General's report (A/47/637/Add.1 and Corr.1) provide the standard information regarding, inter alia, the status of assessed contributions, voluntary contributions, the unencumbered balance, status of reimbursement to troop-contributing States, and a summary statement of the cost estimates for the periods 1 May to 31 October 1993 and 1 November 1993 to 31 October 1994, respectively. The report also provides information on the strengthening of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), which was authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 806 (1993) of 5 February 1993.

2. In paragraph 31, the Secretary-General enumerates the actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in connection with the financing of UNIKOM:

> "(a) The appropriation of the amount of $19,800,000 gross ($18,600,000 net) authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/208 of 22 December 1992, for the maintenance of the Observation Mission for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993;
>
> "(b) The appropriation of the amount of $24,616,100 gross ($24,505,700 net) and the apportionment thereof for the enlargement of UNIKOM for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993, inclusive of the $4 million authorized by the Advisory Committee;
>
> "(c) With regard to the period after 31 October 1993, provision by means of appropriation and/or commitment authorization, as appropriate, of such amounts, should the Security Council decide to continue UNIKOM beyond that date;

"(d) A decision to retain the unencumbered balance of appropriations in the Special Account for UNIKOM in the light of the outstanding assessed contributions;

"(e) A decision that the special arrangements as regards article IV of the Financial Regulations ... be applied to UNIKOM."

As discussed below, the Advisory Committee was informed that the amounts referred to in paragraph 31 (b) of the Secretary-General's report and cited above, have been adjusted downward by $42,200 gross ($36,100 net).

3. The Security Council, by its resolution 806 (1993), decided to extend the terms of reference of UNIKOM. In this connection, the Committee recalls that in paragraph 5 of his report 1/ of 18 January 1993, the Secretary-General stated that should the Security Council decide "that UNIKOM's present mandate does not permit an adequate response to such violations as have occurred and that UNIKOM should be able to prevent and redress them, then UNIKOM would require a capacity to take physical action". The Secretary-General went on to state that it was estimated that three mechanized infantry battalions (in place of the unarmed observers) would be required to perform the functions outlined in paragraph 5 of his report, together with the necessary increase in headquarters and support elements, as enumerated in paragraph 7 of his report.

4. In paragraph 12 of the same report, the Secretary-General noted that a force on the scale suggested would not have the capacity to prevent a significant military incursion and that if the Security Council considered that this risk existed, it would be necessary to make other arrangements for dealing with it.

5. By its resolution 806 (1993), the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-General 1/ and extended the terms of reference of UNIKOM to include the functions contained in paragraph 5 of that report. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to plan and execute a phased deployment of the strengthening of UNIKOM, taking into account the need for economy and other relevant factors, and to report to the Council on any steps he intended to take following the initial deployment.

6. In his subsequent report of 2 April 1993, 2/ the Secretary-General, recalling the above, stated that, after consulting with members of the Council, he planned "in the first phase to retain the military observers and to reinforce them by one mechanized infantry battalion to be deployed in the northern sector of the DMZ". He also indicated that UNIKOM logistic support elements would be reinforced slightly (para. 10).

7. It is unclear to the Advisory Committee whether the decision to deploy one battalion at this time, in spite of the circumstances described in the report referred to in paragraph 3 above, was dictated by operational circumstances on the ground or by the need for economy. Moreover, there is no indication of the conditions that would prompt the implementation of a second phase of deployment. The Committee believes that information of this nature would, in future, be of assistance to Member States.

8. The strengthening of UNIKOM provides for the deployment of one mechanized infantry battalion comprising 775 troops, all ranks, 15 additional medical personnel, five additional logistic support personnel and seven military observers. The Advisory Committee was informed that 50 additional civilian staff are required instead of the number of 51 indicated in the Secretary-General's report. The decrease of one of the P-4 posts (Political Affairs Officer) requested results in a decrease of $42,200 gross ($36,100 net) in the estimates for the period 1 May to 31 October 1993 in view of reduced requirements relating to international staff salaries, common staff costs, mission subsistence allowance, travel, support account, staff assessment and the bottled water element of the rations calculation.

9. Accordingly, the estimated cost of strengthening UNIKOM for the period 1 May to 31 October 1993 is $24,573,900 gross ($24,469,600 net); the consolidated cost of maintaining UNIKOM for this six-month period is $44,373,900 gross ($43,069,600 net). Annex IV to the Secretary-General's report provides a breakdown of the consolidated cost estimate for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993; annex V provides supplementary information about the cost estimate for strengthening UNIKOM.

10. As stated in paragraph 5 of annex V, "it is not expected that the infantry battalion will be deployed before 1 August 1993. Costs relating to the infantry and support personnel are therefore calculated for a period of three months, that is, from 1 August to 31 October 1993". In response to inquiries concerning the deployment of the battalion, the Committee was informed that advanced negotiations were ongoing with a contributing country and that 1 August deployment remained a possibility. However, subsequent to the Committee's meeting, the Committee was informed that the negotiations had not materialized and that other contributors were being sought. In the circumstances, representatives of the Secretary-General stated that the arrival of the battalion could not be envisaged before mid-September 1993.

11. The cost estimate provides for 50 additional civilian staff comprising 19 international staff (2 Professional, 13 Field Service and 4 General Service) and 31 additional local staff. As stated above, this total provides for one less P-4 post than indicated in paragraph 26 of annex V. The Advisory Committee notes from annex VIII that the staffing table currently provides for 186 posts, including 90 international staff; the proposed staffing table would amount to 236, including 109 international staff.

12. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that as at 31 May 1993, all international staff posts were filled. As stated in paragraph 10 of annex V and as shown in annex IX, the costs of salaries, common staff costs, mission subsistence allowance and staff assessment for the 50 additional staff, which cover the period from 1 August to 31 October 1993, include a 15 percent vacancy factor. In this connection, representatives of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that the mobilization of the additional civilian staff was dependent on the deployment of the battalion; that being the case, the above-mentioned vacancy factor had been included.

13. The Secretary-General's justification for the additional civilian staff requirements is contained in paragraphs 26 to 28 of annex V. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that once the Security Council decides on an

increase in military strength, an assessment is made by the mission of the additional support civilian personnel it considers necessary. This is in turn discussed with Headquarters units. The Committee was also informed that the Chief Administrative Officer of a mission has the flexibility to deploy staff within functions as deemed necessary. Thus for example, the distribution of the current complement of 23 Communications staff who are presently based at Umm Qasr, Doha, and Liaison Kuwait (see annex III) can be altered to meet the actual needs of the operation.

14. It was difficult for the Advisory Committee to assess, on the basis of the information before it, whether there exists sufficient basis to approve all of the new posts being requested. As noted above, it is the view of the Committee that requests of such nature should be justified in terms of existing resources, and indications given of, for example, why it was considered necessary to request 13 additional staff (4 Field Service and 9 local level) in the area of Transport as opposed to another number. Noting the Secretary-General's statement that the workload of the Personnel Section will increase in view of the increase in the recruitment of local staff, the Committee queries the necessity, once such staff have been recruited, of retaining the additional posts in the Personnel Section. As indicated in annex VIII, the Secretary-General's estimates for the period 1 November 1993 to 31 October 1994 provide for the full complement of staff now on board and being requested.

15. The Advisory Committee notes from the Secretary-General's report 2/ that UNIKOM's concept of operations is based on a combination of patrol/observation bases, observation points, ground and air patrols, investigation teams and liaison with the parties at all levels (para. 14). The Committee further notes that the demilitarized zone (DMZ) is about 200 kilometres long, to which must be added the Khawr Abd Allah waterway, with a length of about 40 kilometres and that the boundaries of the DMZ, extend 10 kilometres into Iraq and 5 kilometres into Kuwait (paras. 11-12).

16. As stated in paragraph 13 of S/25514, at the end of February 1993, there were a total of 18 patrol/observation bases in the DMZ. The estimates for strengthening UNIKOM provide for the construction and emplacement of eight checkpoints at entry/exit points leading into/out of the DMZ. The estimates for the strengthened UNIKOM also provide for a total of four additional utility helicopters (one light and three medium) which will be used for air observation, logistic support, medical evacuation, command liaison and general utility purposes, and that they "must be available to provide platoon lift capability as a ready reaction force to border incidents" (annex V, para. 58).

17. In this connection, the Committee recalls that in annex VII, paragraph 42 of his report (A/47/637), the Secretary-General reported that six light utility helicopters would be required for the period from 1 November to 31 December 1992 and that for the period from 1 January to 31 October 1993, the number would be reduced to four, including one standby. As also explained therein, the standby helicopter was a free back-up helicopter guaranteeing the 100 per cent availability of the other helicopters. Charges for the standby helicopter would only take effect should there be a need for an additional helicopter. Thus the strengthened mission will have seven helicopters plus one standby.

18. While not objecting to the estimate for additional helicopters, the Advisory Committee, taking into account the above-mentioned concept of operations, trusts that they will be procured in accordance with actual needs on the ground. The Committee also hopes that in future representatives from the military side of the operation will be available to clarify questions the Committee may have in regard to the military requirements for which resources are being requested.

19. An amount of $2.3 million is provided for communications for the strengthened operation, as discussed in paragraphs 72 to 77 of annex V. In keeping with its observation in paragraph 14 above, the Committee believes it would have been useful had the increased requirements been analysed viz what is already available, not merely in dollar amounts as in annex IV, but in terms of the increased military and civilian components. The Committee inquired about the unit cost of some of the equipment being proposed; as mentioned, the Committee intends to look into the whole question of procurement for peace-keeping operations.

20. The estimates for a strengthened UNIKOM provide $203,600 for a variety of miscellaneous equipment, as detailed in paragraph 83 of annex V. Included in that amount is provision for equipment deemed necessary to upgrade the laundry facilities, inherited from the Iraqi Government, in order to handle the increased volume of work that will result from an expansion of UNIKOM. Related to this is the provision for contractual services in respect of laundry and dry cleaning as mentioned in paragraph 91 of annex V.

21. The Advisory Committee discussed these provisions with representatives of the Secretary-General. The Committee was informed that it has been ascertained that it would be more cost-effective to upgrade the Umm Qasr facilities and to arrange for a contractual service to handle the dry cleaning and laundry requirements of the military personnel at this facility instead of having the laundry and dry cleaning done at commercial Kuwaiti rates.

22. The Committee is of the view that an improved presentation in respect of voluntary contributions is necessary and that the impact of such contributions on a fully costed budget is clearly evident. As noted in the Secretary-General's report (A/47/637/Add.1/Corr.1), the Government of Kuwait has agreed in writing to provide 50 percent of the cost of petrol, oil and lubricants required by UNIKOM for operational needs. A request for reimbursement for the period from 1 June 1991 had been submitted and, as at 15 July 1993, remained pending. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that the petrol, oil and lubricant requirements of the operation are budgeted in full and that once actual reimbursement has been received for one half of the cost from the Kuwaiti Government, it would be recorded as income. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, once a written pledge has been received from a Government, it should be reflected accordingly as an offset to the fully costed budget with a consequential impact on the amount to be appropriated and assessed.

23. As stated in paragraph 2 above, the Secretary-General, in view of the outstanding contributions, proposed to retain the unencumbered balance of appropriations in the special account of UNIKOM. He also proposes to extend the special arrangements with respect to article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution

45/265 of 17 May 1991, to UNIKOM. The Advisory Committee recommends acceptance of this request.

24. The Secretary-General also requests provision by means of appropriation and/or commitment authorization, as appropriate, of such amounts, should the Security Council decide to continue UNIKOM beyond 31 October 1993. In this connection, the Secretary-General estimates the recurring costs of continuing UNIKOM for the period from 1 November 1993 to 31 October 1994 at $74,852,400 gross ($72,642,900 net). (These figures take into consideration the reduction resulting from the reduced civilian staff requirements (see para. 11 above).)

25. The Committee was informed by representatives of the Secretary-General that the estimate had been prepared on a 12-month basis in order to arrive at a realistic average monthly cost; that is, it was not the Secretary-General's intention that authorization be given for the 12-month period beyond 31 October 1993. Rather, the idea was an attempt to rationalize the submission of reports on peace-keeping operations to the General Assembly.

26. As a consequence, the review of an operation would take place on a yearly basis, on the basis of which an appropriation would be approved for the existing mandate/period of continuation, which in the case of UNIKOM, would be for the period 1 May to 31 October 1993. Commitment authority would be made for the subsequent six-month period, that is, from 1 November to 30 April 1994, but no assessment would take place in respect of mandate periods not yet approved by the Security Council, or, in the case of UNIKOM, prior to a decision by the Council on its continuation beyond a given date. In the spring of 1994, a performance report would be submitted to a resumed session of the Assembly.

27. Representatives of the Secretary-General acknowledged that the Assembly will be in session when the current period of UNIKOM expires. However, in view of the six-week lead time necessary to prepare a report and the strained capacity of the Secretariat, the annualization of the submission, not unlike that which occurs in the case of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), has been proposed. Representatives of the Secretary-General also emphasized that should the Security Council decide on changes to the operation which would impact significantly on the estimates, the Committee would be so informed.

28. The Committee discussed this proposal with representatives of the Secretary-General. While not opposed in principle, the Committee is of the view that the matter should be addressed in a more comprehensive manner which would, inter alia, set forth a projected timetable of submissions in respect of all operations. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the Secretary-General resubmit this proposal in the context of the report on peace-keeping operations requested in its report on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of peace-keeping operations (A/47/990, paras. 37 and 39).

29. The Advisory Committee recommends the appropriation of the amount of $19,800,000 gross ($18,600,000 net) authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/208 of 22 December 1992, for the maintenance of the Observation Mission for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993. In light of its observations in the preceding paragraphs, and in view of the uncertainty with regard to the

deployment of the mechanized battalion, the Advisory Committee also recommends that the additional appropriation and apportionment for the enlargement of UNIKOM for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993 should not exceed $20 million gross. The total appropriation and apportionment for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993 should therefore not exceed $39.8 million gross. Should the Security Council decide to continue UNIKOM beyond October 1993, the Committee, pending its consideration of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, recommends that the Secretary-General submit a brief report to the Assembly outlining the projected requirements for such period and requesting the necessary appropriation.

Notes

1/ S/25123.

2/ S/25514.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/988
S/26165
26 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the facts relating to the extensive Israeli attacks on Lebanon and its citizens on 25 and 26 July 1993.

- At 1030 hours on the morning of Sunday, 25 July 1993, six Israeli warplanes bombed the city of Baalbeck and the villages of Janta and Ain al-Tinah.

- At 1040 hours, Israeli helicopters carried out a raid on the town of Siddiqin to the east of Tyre and also on the area to the west of Markaba in the western Bekaa.

- At the same time, Israeli warplanes bombed the Naamah hills to the south of Beirut.

- At 1110 hours, Israeli warplanes carried out a raid on the town of Mashgharah and also on the town of Yohmor in the western Bekaa.

- At 1150 hours, Israeli warplanes carried out a raid on the town of Mlita in Iqlim al-Tuffah.

- At the same time, Israeli aircraft fired missiles and dropped time bombs to the south of the Litani dam, causing large numbers of the inhabitants to flee the area.

- At noon on the same day, the southern towns of Zawtar, Jibshit, Ain Baal, Qana, Adshit, Braashit, Tibnin, Sultaniyah, Jaba' and Kfartibnit came under heavy Israeli bombardment by 155-mm artillery.

- On the afternoon of the same day, 25 July 1993, many missiles fired by Israeli aircraft exploded at scattered intervals in Markaba valley.

- At 1700 hours, Israeli helicopters carried out a raid on the town of Zawtar al-Gharbiyah.

- At 1555 hours, Israeli helicopters bombed the Naamah hills to the south of Beirut; this was followed by Israeli air force raids on the same region.

- At 1630 hours, Israeli aircraft carried out a raid on the town of Zibqin within the region where UNIFIL international forces are deployed.

- At 1640 hours, Israeli helicopters attacked the area surrounding Zawtar al-Sharqiyah and Zawtar al-Gharbiyah. At 1715 hours, they carried out a raid on Nabatiyah al-Fauqa.

- At 1810 hours, Israeli aircraft carried out a raid on the Bass refugee camp to the east of Tyre and the Ain al-Hilwa camp to the east of Sidon.

- At 1825 hours, Israeli helicopters carried out a raid on the towns of Qillaya and Zillaya in the western Bekaa.

- Between 1600 hours and 1715 hours, Israeli helicopters fired 13 missiles at the town of Mashgharah, 8 missiles at the town of Majdel Silm, 3 missiles at the town of Haddatha, 2 missiles at the town of Haris and 2 missiles at the towns of Kafra and Zawtar.

- At 1850 hours, two Israeli helicopters again attacked the Naamah hills.

- At 1903 hours, two Israeli helicopters carried out a raid on the town of Sohmor in the western Bekaa and Markaba valley.

- During the night of 25/26 July 1993, the Israeli raids continued, taking in the towns of Abra to the east of Sidon, Jibshit and Maydun. The towns and villages of Nabatiyah, Siddiqin, Kafra, Jibal al-Batm, Braashit, Tibnin, Yatar, Mashghara and Ain al-Tinah were all subjected to heavy artillery shelling.

- At 2400 hours, Israeli gunboats shelled the Beddawi and al-Barid refugee camps to the north of Tripoli.

- At the same time, Israeli warplanes fired air-to-ground missiles at the Naamah hills.

- At 0015 hours on the morning of 26 July 1993, an Israeli helicopter fired an air-to-ground missile at the town of Ain al-Tinah in the western Bekaa.

- At 1045 hours, the Israeli navy again shelled the Beddawi camp to the north of Tripoli.

- On the same morning, Israeli aircraft also carried out raids in the region surrounding Natatiyah, Iqlim al-Tuffah and Haifadun. At 0655 hours, the town of Habbush was subjected to shelling by 155-mm artillery.

- At 0715 hours, Israeli aircraft bombed Dayr al-Zahrani and the town of al-Sharqiyah-al-Nabatiyah.

- At 0730 hours, Israeli aircraft bombed Jabal al-Ahmar, the town of Faqra and the Naamah hills.

At the same time, an Israeli warship heading northwards was sighted from the shore at Zahrani.

These attacks claimed the lives of over 30 people, mostly civilian women and children, left hundreds wounded and caused extensive damage to property and buildings.

During the last two days, the Israeli occupation authorities issued repeated warnings to the population; these warnings, together with the heavy bombardment, led to the flight of thousands of families from the south to safe areas in the north.

This dangerous escalation comes after a military build-up by Israel over the past few weeks. It constitutes a serious threat to peace in the region and directly jeopardizes the current peace negotiations.

The tragedies occurring in Lebanon are the result of continued Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, which is a brazen infringement of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity and a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

The Lebanese Government again condemns and denounces the aggressive and dangerous escalation of attacks against Lebanon and the security of its citizens and urges the international community, represented by the Security Council, in particular its five permanent members, to take the necessary measures to halt the Israeli aggression by implementing forthwith Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which calls for the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanese territory and the ending of the abnormal situation in southern Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/989
S/26170
27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Inal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 26 July 1993 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the negative implications for the process of negotiations on the Cyprus issue, conducted under your auspices, of the report (Avis) issued by the Commission of the European Communities on 30 June 1993, concerning the unilateral application of the Greek Cypriot side for European Community (EC) membership.

I should first of all like to re-emphasize that, as it had also been explained to all concerned at the time, the unilateral Greek Cypriot application for Community membership is devoid of any legal basis, as it was made without any consultation with, and the assent of, the Turkish Cypriot side. It is neither compatible with the 1960 Agreements establishing the "Republic of Cyprus", according to which the basis of legitimacy was the political partnership and joint decision-making of the two national communities of equal political status; nor with the present realities prevailing on the island, namely, the existence of two separate, independent States, neither of which has the right or competence to act or take decisions on behalf of the other or the island as a whole.

Your Excellency will no doubt recall the tremendous difficulties that the Greek Cypriot application had created for the negotiations when it was submitted in July 1990. At a time when the process aimed at a mutually acceptable solution based on the free will and political equality of the two peoples was continuing, the efforts of one party to determine unilaterally the future of the island on as important a matter as EC membership was, and continues to be, totally contrary to the spirit and purpose of the negotiations. It was in cognizance of this fact that the Secretary-General, through his spokesman, had stated, on 11 September 1993, that the question of EC membership for Cyprus constitutes one of the issues that should be negotiated and agreed upon between the two sides within the framework of an overall settlement.

In spite of such a manifestation of lack of political will on the part of the Greek Cypriot side for a negotiated solution, the Turkish Cypriot side has since continued the talks, in the hope and expectation that the EC Commission would refrain from taking action on the application in the interest of the negotiating process. However, the report of the EC Commission, which states, inter alia, that "the Commission is willing to begin immediately talks with the Government of Cyprus", indicates that these hopes and expectations have been in vain.

In the light of the above and in awareness of the new obstacles that this development creates for the process of negotiations, I am confident that you will use your influence with all concerned so that the Greek Cypriot application for EC membership is not carried any further, deepening the existing lack of trust between the two sides and rendering your efforts more difficult.

I shall be grateful if this letter is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/989/Corr.1
S/26170/Corr.1
29 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The following correction has been requested by the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations:

Page 2, annex, third paragraph

The third sentence should read

It was in cognizance of this fact that the Secretary-General, through his spokesman, had stated, on 11 September 1990, that the question of EC membership for Cyprus constitutes one of the issues that should be negotiated and agreed upon between the two sides within the framework of an overall settlement.

93-42777 (E) 290793

290793